

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6147 號七十四百四千六第

日二初月七寅戌緒光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

三拜禮

號廿十二月七英

津香

PRICE 2½ PEE MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 30, SEA GULL, British steamer, 997, W. Smith, Foochow 27th July. TEA-JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

July 30, LIEUTENANT, Spanish steamer, 325, Luis Renteria, Manila 27th July. General-BURSELL & Co.

July 30, PRINCE ALFRED, Brit. ship, 1,609, James Linskill, Cardiff 3rd March. Coals. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 30TH.

Louis Eugene, French s.s., for Kobe. Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila. Julie, French steamer, for Iloilo. Sonnia, American bark, for Iloilo. Quarta, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

July 30, CASSANDRA, German s.s., for New-chwang.

July 30, YOTTUNG, British s.s., for Swatow.

July 30, ESMERALDA, Brit. s.s., for Manila.

July 30, THE FERDINER, British bark, for Astoria.

July 30, Wm. H. DEITZ, Amer. s.m. sch., for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Leyte, str., from Manila.

DEPARTED.

Per Esmeralda, str., for Manila.

Mr. A. K. Honey and 43 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Quatra, str., for Saigon.

243 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Leyte* reports left

Manila on 27th July, and had fine weather and

light N. winds.

The British steamship *Sia Gull* reports left

Foochow on 27th July, and had fine weather and

light variable winds. On the 28th passed the

steamship *Makarofia* of Swatow, bound to

North. On same day passed the steamship *Perseus* off Swatow, bound to Foochow.

NEWCHWANG SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

8, Agate, American bark, from Shanghai.

9, Pug, German bark, from Hongkong.

11, Edward, Ger. bark, from Yokohama.

12, Carl, German bark, from Tientsin.

13, Nadesha, Danish schooner, from Amoy.

15, Yel, Dutch bark, from Chaco.

16, F. Nightingale, British bark, from Chefoo.

17, H. Brown, German bark, from Tientsin.

18, China, German bark, from Chefoo.

19, E. Taylor, British bark, from Tientsin.

20, Nadao, British bark, from Tientsin.

21, St. Anne, French bark, from Hongkong.

22, Maid Marian, Ger. bark, from Tientsin.

23, Blankens, German bark, from Tientsin.

25, Atalanta, German s.s., from Shanghai.

26, Pug, German bark, from Swatow.

27, Makarofia, British bark, from Swatow.

28, Newchwang, British s.s., from Tientsin.

29, Liza, British bark, from Tientsin.

30, Alexandra, British bark, from Chefoo.

31, Yel, Chinese steamer, from Foochow.

32, Chasse, Chinese steamer, from Foochow.

33, Wenzhou, British steamer, from Tientsin.

34, Lee-yuen, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

35, Almatia, American bark, from Tientsin.

July 1—2, Johnann Kremer, Ger. bark, from Amoy.

3, Alberto, German bark, from Amoy.

4, Otto, German bark, from Foochow.

5, Otto, German bark, from Foochow.

6, Carlotta, German bark, from Foochow.

7, Agate, American bark, for Tientsin.

8, Agate, American bark, for Tientsin.

9, Edward, Ger. bark, for Tientsin.

10, Carl, German bark, for Tientsin.

11, Nadesha, Danish schooner, for Amoy.

12, Makarofia, British s.s., for Foochow.

13, Alberto, British bark, for Foochow.

14, Carlotta, British bark, for Foochow.

15, Agate, American bark, for Foochow.

16, Edward, German bark, for Foochow.

17, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

18, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

19, Yel, Dutch bark, for Tientsin.

20, Yel, Dutch bark, for Tientsin.

21, Edward, German bark, for Hongkong.

22, Maid Marian, Ger. bark, for Tientsin.

23, Makarofia, German bark, for Tientsin.

24, Makarofia, British s.s., for Foochow.

25, Agate, American bark, for Foochow.

26, Edward, German bark, for Foochow.

27, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

28, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

29, Edward, German bark, for Hongkong.

30, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

31, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

July 2—3, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

4, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

5, Edward, German bark, for Hongkong.

6, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

7, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

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31, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

July 3—4, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

5, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

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31, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

July 4—5, Gustav, German bark, for Hongkong.

6, Carl, German bark, for Hongkong.

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14, Carl, German bark, for Hongk

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with Foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAIRLY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,

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VERNOR and His Royal Highness the

DUKE of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PEPPERMINTS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,
And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1877.

The sanitary condition of Taipingshan is far from what could be wished, and the efforts of the Survey Department to promote the observance of sanitary laws among the Chinese consequently merit consideration.

But it would seem that the Surveyor-General has rather stretched his power in this direction, and though there is no doubt the object was excellent, some hardship was felt by the Chinese property-holders. The native memorialists to His Excellency the Governor put their case very forcibly. As they truly say, land is very valuable in Hongkong, and it is necessary, if household property is to be made remunerative, to economise the space as much as possible. They also assert that their countrymen, not understanding or appreciating the benefits of light and air, would not avail themselves of the facilities for procuring those essentials to health which the Surveyor-General would fain compel house-owners to provide. They call attention to the fact that the great cities on the mainland, such as Canton and Foshan, where the houses are built back to back, and the minimum of light and air admitted are singularly free from epidemic disease. They also aver that the alleys suggested between the houses would become receptacles for filth and refuse of all kinds, and cite East and West Streets, Taipingshan as proofs to that effect. The argument, however, will not stand, if proper vigilance be only exercised over the dwellings. There is no reason why the inmates of houses built to afford free admission for light and air should be poisoned by accumulations of offal and garbage in the courts attached to them. Houses built back to back cannot so healthily as those provided with a free ventilation right through them.

In Birmingham hundreds of dwelling-houses are erected back-to-back, and thousands stand in narrow courts, but experience does not teach the Board of Health there that such a system is at any way advantageous to the inhabitants. On the contrary, with the increase of such a style of building there has been an increase in the mortality of the thoroughfare. Where it is shown that epidemics arise from overcrowding measures should be taken accordingly. But the remedy may, through the ignorance and opposition of the Chinese, easily be rendered worse than the disease. Therefore doubt the conditions which the Surveyor-General sought to impose on the Chinese house-owners were felt by them to be burdensome and oppressive, exacting too much of an arbitrary and increasing desire to make them conform to the results of Western experience and ideas, and they are, moreover, beyond the scope of the Building Ordinance. Perhaps it would be better that these things should be allowed to adapt themselves, and we think that in all matters where principle is not involved allowance should be made for the habits and customs of the natives, so long as they

do not interfere with the comfort or the well-being of European colonists. The Governor has exercised a wise discretion in overruling the Survey Department in this matter, and it is to be hoped that a little more attention will be paid in future to the enforcement of the spirit rather than the letter of the law as laid down in the Building Ordinance.

The Portuguese brig Concordia arrived at Macao on Monday night from Singapore.

The Massacres. Maritime steamer Djemaa, with the next outward French mail left Singapore for this port, via Saigon, on Sunday morning.

A marine court of inquiry into the loss of the British ship Lord of the Isles into the hands of pirates was held at the Harbour-Master's Office to-day at half past eleven o'clock.

The hull, cargo, and stores of the British ship Lord of the Isles, wrecked off the Narrows, have been sold by public auction at Manila. The hull realized \$36, the cargo of 99 tons of coal \$18, and the stores, \$2,250, making a total of \$24,000.

Notice is given in our advertising columns that the Definitive Bonds of the Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1877 are now ready and can be obtained at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in exchange for the provisional certificates issued here. Application must be made for these before the 31st instant.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Mr. J. P. McEwan, Loung Aldin, master of the San Simeon, a Red Flag trading junk, was charged by Inspector Cawley with having discharged his crew into the harbour of Xiamen on the 26th instant. The persons who admitted the charge was fined \$10 in default, ten days' imprisonment.

Michael Boukis, late account manager of the British Bank. The Frederick was apprehended yesterday afternoon at the port of Xiamen, and was held to be a dangerous vessel. Mr. J. P. McEwan, Loung Aldin, master of the San Simeon, a Red Flag trading junk, was charged by Inspector Cawley with having discharged his crew into the harbour of Xiamen on the 26th instant. The persons who admitted the charge was fined \$10 in default, ten days' imprisonment.

By an arrangement in the usual place it will be seen that Dr. Shattock has profited for a strong programme for his last appearance here, the occasion being the benefit of Miss Daisy Adair. The company will be assisted by a local amateur, who will perform the celebrated "Flying Bird Cage" trick and several other feats of legerdemain. The programme is a very good one and ought to draw a large house.

Writing in reference to the release of Mr. Michael Boukis, late account manager of the British Bank. The Frederick was apprehended yesterday afternoon at the port of Xiamen, and was held to be a dangerous vessel. Mr. J. P. McEwan, Loung Aldin, master of the San Simeon, a Red Flag trading junk, was charged by Inspector Cawley with having discharged his crew into the harbour of Xiamen on the 26th instant. The persons who admitted the charge was fined \$10 in default, ten days' imprisonment.

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SELLING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. Alat, a hawk, was charged with having in his possession some cloths belonging to the Government Civil Hospital, and Chu Ayat, a coolie at the hospital, was charged with stealing and selling the cloths and suit they belonged to a man who was dead.

The hawk was seen walking in a pleasant manner, and upon Sergeant Perry looking into the basket he found some European clothing. The first-prisoner held the basket in his hands, and they made up a pair of Western nations with their matches so as to prevent a large shipment to the Paris Exhibition under the charge of their staff.

The hawk was charged with having in his possession some cloths belonging to the Government Civil Hospital, and Chu Ayat, a coolie at the hospital, was charged with stealing and selling the cloths and suit they belonged to a man who was dead.

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TO BE LET.

INSURANCES.

TO LET.
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11]

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET, Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, 30th May, 1878. [13]

TO LET.

ELITCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as on the House, or in Parts or Apartments, GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.

Apply to SHAW, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36]

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT Board, with a private family. Address F. care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [1568]

TO LET.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 118, Queen's Road (East) (Spring Gardens). Water laid on. [45]

Apply to D. NOWEJOE, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1244]

TO LET.

I THE HOUSES on Marina Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situated on Praya East—
House No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, will be possessed on the 1st July.
House No. 3, Praya East. The Whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.

As also, THE DWELLING-HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three Stories, with all conveniences, with Immediate Possession. Fine Specious Veranda looking on Harbour.

For further Particulars, apply to MEYER & Co., Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1082]

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, attached to the Blue House at Wanchai, Marine Lot 65.

For further Particulars apply to MEYER & Co., Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1083]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the Gains Road, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the LINSTEAD CO., LIMITED, LINSTEAD & Co., Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [766]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK, with average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the Present Season.

To the Continent, by Mail, Shippers, 1 per Cent.

To United Kingdom, by Mail, Steamers, 1 per Cent. To the United Kingdom, by Holt's Agents and Steamers, 1 per Cent.

To the United Kingdom, by Castle Steamers, 1 per Cent.

To the United Kingdom, by other First-class Steamers, 2 per Cent. By Order W. H. RAY, Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1134]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 29th March, 1878. [120]

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STANDARD FIRE INSURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

A BURDEN on TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Burden being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [140]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

A BURDEN on TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Burden being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [140]

THE SECOND COASTAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION of SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for insurance, which are THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an amount of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. (25%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOBROWE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS \$31,700,000.—SUEPLUS \$6,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

For full Information and Particulars, apply to OLYPHANT & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [133]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO LET.
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11]

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,

The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET,

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1878. [13]

TO LET.

ELITCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as on the

House, or in Parts or Apartments,

GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE,

of every description.

Apply to SHAW, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36]

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT Board, with a private family. Address F. care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [1568]

TO LET.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 118, Queen's Road (East) (Spring Gardens). Water laid on. [45]

Apply to D. NOWEJOE, Hongkong Hotel,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1244]

TO LET.

I THE HOUSES on Marina Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situated on Praya East—

House No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, will be possessed on the 1st July.

House No. 3, Praya East. The Whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.

As also, THE DWELLING-HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three Stories, with all conveniences, with Immediate Possession. Fine Specious Veranda looking on Harbour.

For further Particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1082]

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN,

attached to the Blue House at Wanchai, Marine Lot 65.

For further Particulars apply to MEYER & Co.,

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1083]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the Gains Road, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the LINSTEAD CO., LIMITED, LINSTEAD & Co., Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [766]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK, with average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the Present Season.

To the Continent, by Mail, Shippers, 1 per Cent.

To United Kingdom, by Mail, Steamers, 1 per Cent.

To United Kingdom, by Castle Steamers, 1 per Cent.

To United Kingdom, by other First-class Steamers, 2 per Cent. By Order

W. H. RAY, Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1134]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 29th March, 1878. [120]

STANDARD FIRE INSURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION of SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for insurance, which are THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31]

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an amount of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. (25%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

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For full Information and Particulars, apply to OLYPHANT & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [133]

INSURANCES.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUET CANAL.	Hector (str.)	Butler	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swaine	On or about 2d prox.
LONDON.	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON.	Kenton	Garrett	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON.	Auntie Lowry	Colvin	Hongkong		

EXTRACTS.

A SERENADE.

Or ever dawned the golden day,
Or ever waked the purple flower,
My heart was up and far away,
To watch for you that mystic hour.
And all the rium ains that blow,
Went whispering of the merry horn,
Till street and frag-flower felt alone,
The peace of life when love is born.
O, wak! the murmuring river sang;
And "Wak!" the breaking harp breahted;
New chimes from all the hedge-row rang;
With fragrant bloom their boughs were wreathed.
"I've thought the world so old," they say;
"We wake for love who wakes for you;
And drown our heads with spring's own spray,
Beguiled with brawlers of the flow."
There, where the stream entwines the hill
(And on the hill your garden lies),
My heart will waste with Love until
The flood'd airov bid you rise.
Be the boughs brown, while leaves are green;
Be the world old, while love is new;
The wide earth, as to you is queen;
And I, myself—while singing you!

—World. —WILLIAM H. HARDINGE.

THE MISSIONARY WOLFALL.

There were nine ships of the fleet anchored together under the Committee's Island, and a general thanksgiving to God was proclaimed, and all together upon their knees gave Him due, humble, and hearty thanks. Master Wolfall, who had been appointed by the Privy Council to be the minister and preacher of the fleet, delivered a sermon in which he exhorted them to be grateful to God; then he reminded them of the uncertainty of human life, persuading them to be ready to receive with joy whatever Divine Providence should appoint. Captain Best draws us a picture of the Elizabethan missionary, who, by two centuries, anticipated any organized Protestant effort for the conversion of the heathen. "This Master Wolfall being well seated and settled at home in his own country, with a good and large living, having a good honest woman to wife, and very towdly children, being of good reputation among the best, refused not to take in hand this painful voyage, for the only care he had to save souls, and to reform those infidels, it were possible to Christianity, and also partly for the great desire he had that this notable voyage too well begun might be brought to perfection, and therefore he was contented to stay there the whole year, if occasion had served, being in every necessary action as the resoluteman of the drama. —Leisure Hour.

ENGLISH HEADS IN THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES.

In his preface to the "Foot of Glory," the Rev. Charles Kingsley asks:—"Who, in the best of all possible worlds, could have foreseen that the great heads of the eighteenth century? The former are of the same type as our own, and with the same strong and varied personality; the latter, painlessly like both to each other, and to an oil flask; the raw, round, weak and sensual, the forehead narrow and retreating. Had the race really degenerated for a while, would the lower type adopted intentionally out of compliment to some great personage?" We do not agree with Mr. Kingsley that the heads of the eighteenth century are the same type as our own; but they certainly contrast favourably with those of the first half of the eighteenth, and it would be strange if they did not, unless it be altogether the vain and idle to look for character in which they capture the creature is marvellous. By long experience they can see a trepan at a depth of thirty yards. They can poise a harpoon made of a bamboo, and, seldom or never miss their aim. To prepare it, the fish is boiled, then beaten flat with stones, and finally dried in the sun. It is said that a soup can be made with it, little fat all inferior to that made from the turtle. —From "The World of Wonders."

TRICKS OF VENTRILLOQUISTS.

In the "Memoirs of the Empress Josphine," an anecdote is related of one Thiem, a ventriloquist, at the time creating a considerable sensation in Paris. "He was invited to the house of Eugène Beauharnais, where he met at breakfast a gay croup of young officers. Of these, first one and then another heard himself distinctly called out of the room by the voice of his serving-man until the whole party had in turn made a fruitless expedition downstairs. Each returned more unshaken than another, and it was finally resolved to sally forth in a body. Thiem, who, not personally known, save as a guest, of any of the party, had in this time continued quite seated at table opening his eyes only to eat or drink—functions which he seemed to perform with great address—now rose to assist in the search of the invisible serving-men. No sooner had the party reached the hall than the calls, apparently all from different quarters, were repeated. Each camped off in various pursuit of the invisible culprit, crying out, "Here, here's the scoundrel!" till, in the impatible confusion, Eugen's loud-laugh discovered the whole plot. Even a more amusing story is told of another French ventriloquist, who may take rank with Theodore Hook's famous hoax for its fun, and is without the more disagreeable consequence of that rather ill-natured frolic. It is related of Alexandre, the ventriloquist in question, that passing one day near the now defunct Temple Bar he observed a large crowd of people shouting through the gateway of a house by shouting through the gateway of a house, a cucumber, being a long, worm-like cylinder, open at one end. Their exterior is riddled with little projections, which are usually armed with minute sharp hooks, by which the animal can hang on to foreign bodies for a few seconds. Many of the species are able to produce from their external pores a most irritating fluid, which causes the hand that touches them to itch intolerably. But the creature possesses a most wonderful power: when from any cause it fears death, it can eject all its flesh, its stomach, its digestive apparatus, and reduces itself to a simple membranous sac. Dr. Johnston kept one of these animals in an aquarium; for some reason or other he neglected to feed it, and when after some days he visited it he found all his internal apparatus thrown out on the floor of the vessel, and the holothuria itself was a shrivelled, dilated, and empty tub. Yet it was alive, and in three months had reproduced all its organs anew. Another singular property they possess is that of being able to divide themselves into two parts, each part becoming a separate creature. When this phenomenon is in progress the middle of the animal begins to contract, and the extremities elongate. This goes on until the centre is but a thread; at last it snaps, and forms two distinct creatures, which in time furnish themselves with all the necessary organs. Our fishermen throw away the sea-cucumbers, which are sometimes brought up with their nets, and the South Sea Islanders cannot even look upon them without loathing. But this is not universally the case. The Chinese relish them greatly, and "trepang," as they call the holothuria, forms a very prominent article in all the Chinese markets. The great trepang fisher are the Malays. The experience with which they capture the creature is marvellous. By long experience they can see a trepan at a depth of thirty yards. They can poise a harpoon made of a bamboo, and, seldom or

TURNING THE TABLES.

the late Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity, always assumed a pompos bearing among the College officials which gave him the reputation of arrogance. He used frequently to so overwhelm the company at the Fellows' table with his learning that a conspiracy was at length formed to put him down. A number of the Fellows on one occasion crammed up in Chinese music, from scattered articles in old reviews, which they supposed he would not be acquainted with, and then made the state of music among the Chinese the subject of a seeming casual conversation at dinner. They were highly gratified with the apparent result, for contrary to his usual custom, Dr. Whewell remained silent. When, however, they had nearly talked themselves out, he remarked, "I was imperfectly and to some extent incorrectly informed regarding Chinese music when I wrote the article from which you have drawn your information." The conspiracy was a failure; the Fellows "got it up," and the dignified and erudit Doctor remained acknowledged master of the situation.

SEA-CUCUMBERS.

The sea-cucumbers, or as they are known in the scientific world, the *holothuria*, are extraordinary looking creatures, which vary in size from two or three inches in length to more than a yard. They bear some resemblance to a cucumber, being a long, worm-like cylinder, open at one end. Their exterior is riddled with little projections, which are usually armed with minute sharp hooks, by which the animal can hang on to foreign bodies for a few seconds. Many of the species are able to produce from their external pores a most irritating fluid, which causes the hand that touches them to itch intolerably. But the creature possesses a most wonderful

power: when from any cause it fears death,

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never miss their aim. To prepare it, the fish is boiled, then beaten flat with stones, and finally dried in the sun. It is said that a

soup can be made with it, little fat all inferior to that made from the turtle. —From "The World of Wonders."

THE PREHISTORIC MERSEY.

How man got out hunting with the expectation of encountering more than one or two falls in the best of runs, although the score sometimes increases very rapidly when a good and gallant horse is getting him towards the finish. Twenty "spurs" in a season, if he is well mounted, comes a high average for the most determined of bruisers, but a man never in his nature can run fast, and when he does, he can best ride from the ground unharmed, no less forethought than he asks his way to the meet or inquire into the condition of his mount. To such a bold rider, the spur may seem an indispensable article, but he must remember that even if its application should save him on occasion, which I am not altogether prepared to admit, the appendage itself is most inconvenient when down. I cannot remember a single instance of a man's foot remaining fast in the stirrup who was riding without spur. I do not mean to say such a catastrophe is impossible, but I have good reason to know that the buckle on the instep, which when brightly polished imparts such a finish to the luminous wrinkles of a well-made boot, is extremely apt to catch in the eagle of the stirrup iron, and hold us fast at the very moment when it is most important to our safety we should be free. I have headed this chapter "The Abuse of the Spur," because I hold that the implement of horsemanship is to be in general most unmercifully abused, so much to that I believe it would be far better for the majority of horses, and riders too, if it had never come into vogue. The perfect equestrian may be trusted indeed with revolvers sharp and long as those that jingle at the Mexican's heels on his boundless prairies, but, as in the days of chivalry, these ornaments should be won by prowess to be worn with honour, and I firmly believe that nine out of every ten men who come out hunting would be better and more safely served if they left their spurs at home. —Eeding Recollections: By C. J. Wright-Meekins.

WHAT A SPIDER EATS PER DIEM.

In order to know what a spider can do in the way of eating, we awoke about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat; so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being feasted on.

"Right trusty,"

"Being given to understand from our cousin, the Earl of Leicester, how honourably he was lately received and used by you, our cousin the Countess of Chatsworth, and how his diet is by you both discharged at Buxton, we should do him great wrong holding him in that place in favour in which we do, in case we should not let you understand him by a thankful sort we accept the same at your hands—which we do not acknowledge to be done unto him but to our own self;

and therefore do mean to take upon us the debt and to acknowledge you both as our creditors so as you can be content to accept me for debtor, wherein is the danger unless you cut off some part of the large allowance of meat you give him, lest otherwise the debt thereby may grow to be so great as we shall not be able to discharge the same, and so become bankrupt. And therefore we think it for the saving of our credit, meat to prescribe unto you a proportion of diet which we mean in no case shall exceed, and that is to allow him by the day for his meat two ounces of flesh, referring the quality to yourselves so as you exceed not the quantity, and for his drink the twentieth part of a pint of wine opposite its mouth; as in 1868 there were only seventeen feet of water up to the embankment. It is clear, therefore, that in the interval the depth had been diminishing. In 1850 in the course of excavations for the Birkenhead New Dock, the character of the bottom was disclosed. The sloping sides of the Pool presented traces of having been one time covered with large trees. The trunks of one of these, apparently occupying its position where it had grown, was seven feet four inches in circumference, though much of the wood had been torn away. Above this ancient forest bed was a deposit of mud at least ten feet deep in the middle. Farther, after an examination of the bottom of the Pool, was found a human skull and the leg bone of (probably) a red-deer. The former was that of an adult, but of small size, particularly in the frontal region. Several horns and portions of skulls of the *Bos primigenius* were discovered; some of the horns lying at the foot of a tree near the upper end of the Pool. There was also the skull of the *Bos longirostris*, horns and bone of the *Cervus elaphus*, and the rib-bone of a *Cetacean*. The forest bed of the Wallasey Pool rests on boulder-clay, and those of the Bootle Docks and Custom House on sandstone; so that there seems to have been a subsidence, not of one stratum, but of the whole mass, probably before the period with which history makes us acquainted." These facts show strange shiftings of what we are accustomed to call terra firma.—From "The Mersey Ancient and Modern."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As REPORTED BY CHINMAN ON THE 30TH JULY, 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece

American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece

Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 40 lbs.

Cotton Yarn, No. 24 to 30, per 40 lbs.

Cotton Yarn, Bombay, per piece

Clotia, per piece

Cotton Yarn, per piece

Dried Spotted Shrimps, per piece

Dried Spotted Shrimps, per piece

English Drills, 30 yards, per piece

English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece

Grey Drills, 24th, 32nd, 7 lbs., per piece

Grey Drills, 24th, 32nd, 15 lbs., per piece

Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen

Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen

Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen

Handkerchiefs,